

	millim.
Total length.....	149
Head.....	13
Width of head.....	8
Body.....	41
Fore limb.....	21
Hind limb.....	38
Tibia.....	12
Tail.....	95

A single female specimen from the Province Matto Grosso, Brazil, collected by Dr. C. Ternetz.

LXIII.—*Notice of Reptiles and Batrachians collected in the Eastern Half of Tropical Africa.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate XXI.]

THE principal object of this paper is to give an account of a small collection of Reptiles made by Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot in the Victoria region at an elevation of less than 6000 feet, and during his journey to and sojourn in Uganda. However, it was found convenient to include in it also the examination of several other small East-African collections received about the same time from other sources. The differences that were at one time supposed to exist between the East and West, the South and North of the Reptilian Fauna of Tropical Africa gradually disappear as we become better acquainted with the local faunæ.

I.—REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS COLLECTED BY
MR. G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT.

Agama Gregorii, Günth.

Agama Gregorii, Günth. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1894, p. 86.

Specimens of an *Agama* collected in Buddu and other parts of Uganda, at elevations of from 3800 to 4500 feet, come nearer to this species than to either *A. atricollis* or *A. cyanogaster*, to which this species is generally closely allied. The ventral scales are larger than in either of those two species, and keeled and acute on the hind margin, with the exception of those in the middle of the abdomen, which are smooth. *None of these species have the scutes of the tail verticillated.*

Mabouia striata, Ptrs.

Two specimens from Uganda (alt. 3800–4500 feet). In both the suborbital scute is entirely excluded from the labial margin; also the hind leg is conspicuously shorter than in typical specimens, not reaching the axilla; so that I entertain some doubts as to the propriety of identifying these specimens with Peters's species.

Chamaesaura tenuior, sp. n. (Pl. XXI. fig. B.)

This species is conspicuously more slender than its congeners, especially the head and snout are narrower and longer. Both the vertical as well as the single posterior frontal are elongate, nearly twice as long as broad; otherwise there is great similarity between this and the other species. The fore limbs are about as long as the orbit and without claw; the hind limbs are not quite twice as long as the fore limbs and provided with a single claw. Thirty-six scales between the ear and vent; twenty-four round the body. Back of the trunk with a pair of narrow parallel brown lines.

One specimen from Kampala, Uganda, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of which the tail takes 18.

Chamaeleon senegalensis, var. *levigata*, Gray.

Two specimens, one from Kavirondo (alt. 3900–4000 feet), the other from the foot of Mount Ruwenzori (5000–6000 feet), obtained together with the following species.

Chamaeleon Elliotti, sp. n. (Pl. XXI. fig. A.)

This species is represented by several specimens from the same localities as the preceding, and is apparently more common. The upper surface of the head distinctly concave, the superciliary edges and the canthus rostralis being raised, and coarsely granular. Three rows of enlarged granules commence about the middle of the interorbital space, and converge to form a distinctly elevated occipital crest, covered with tubercles. A longitudinal row of small tubercles traverses the temporal region. No rostral appendages; no occipital lobes. Body finely granular, with small tubercles irregularly scattered. A continuous row of tubercles along the middle of the back and anterior portion of the tail, forming a low crest. A gular-ventral crest formed by pointed tubercles. No tarsal process. Scales on the side and upper surface of the head and of the temples small, flat. Tail as long as, or rather shorter than, the body and head. Frequently a whitish line

from the temporal crest to the root of the tail. Sometimes one or two whitish bands across the lower part of the temple.

In the females the crests on the head are lower.

A male measures 152 millim., the tail taking 75 millim.; a mature female with fully developed ova is 102 millim., the tail taking 47 millim.

The female of *C. biteniatus* is very similar to that of the present species, but distinguished by much larger tubercles; but the male of *C. biteniatus* differs greatly in having a very high occipital crest, covered with large scutes, and the extremity of the snout raised into a knob.

Grayia Smythii, Leach (?).

Only the head and tail of a specimen from Uganda have been preserved; they show no structural difference from West-African specimens, but the coloration is peculiar; the parts are black, the head-shields and scales of the neck being finely mottled with salmon-colour.

Leptodira rufescens, Gm.*

From the foot of Ruwenzori.

Boodon lineatus, var. *biprwoocularis*, Gthr.

Uganda, alt. 3900-4500 feet.

Elapsoidea Guentheri, Bocage. (Pl. XXI. fig. C.)

Two specimens were obtained. One on the lower slope of Ruwenzori; it is half-grown and agrees perfectly with an adult specimen from Stanley Pool belonging to the variety figured by Bocage and described by him as var. C. Being of immature age, it has the abdomen of a darker colour.

The second specimen (see figure) is quite young and was obtained in the Shiré Highlands. It is deep black above and below, with ten narrow white rings on the trunk, not reaching across the abdomen, and two on the tail. Evidently these rings disappear with age, leaving their traces merely as the paired faint whitish lines observed in adult specimens of

* *Coronella cana*, L.

This common South-African snake extends as far northwards as Zomba; but the single specimen (adult) (which was collected by Mr. Alex. Whyte) presents a singular coloration. Each scale is black, the greater portion of it being occupied by a yellow spot; these spots vary in their extent and position, producing thereby the appearance of an irregular network of black lines. Scales in 27 series.

var. C of Bocage. The head is dull whitish, with a tapering prolongation of the black ground-colour running along the occipital suture to the vertical—similarly to what Böttger describes of his *E. Hessei*, which I consider to be the young of a variety of the same species.

Rana mascareniensis, Dum. Bibr.

Shiré Highlands and Uganda, alt. 3900–4500 feet.

Pyxicephalus adspersus, var.

A half-grown specimen from the Shiré Highlands agrees with an adult obtained by Mr. Baxter in Ugogo in having the back covered with prominent rounded or oblong tubercles. These specimens therefore differ from typical specimens of *P. adspersus*, as well as of *P. edulis* (Ptrs.), which are distinguished by characteristic longitudinal folds of the skin. On the other hand, *P. Maltzani* (Blgr.) is said to have a remarkably smooth skin.

Bufo regularis, Reuss.

Shiré Highlands and Buddu.

Rappia viridiflava, Dum. Bibr.

Buddu and other parts of Uganda (alt. 3900–4500 feet).

Rappia marmorata, Rapp.

Mandala, Shiré Highlands, 3500 feet.

II.—REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS COLLECTED BY MR. E. J. BAXTER.

Sepacontias modestus, Gthr.

Ugogo.

Rhinocalamus dimidiatus, Gthr.*

Ugogo.

Scaphiophis albopunctatus, Ptrs.

Ugogo.

* I may here mention that the allied genus *Xenocalamus*, Gthr., is likewise an opisthoglyphous snake; I have overlooked the hindmost grooved tooth, which is hidden in the mucous membrane at some distance behind the preceding teeth.

Bucephalus capensis, Smith.

Ugogo.

Leptodira semiannulata, Gthr.

Ugogo.

Lycophidium Horstockii, Schleg., var. *Jacksonii*, Blgr.

Ugogo.

Naja haje, L.

Uganda. Black variety.

Atractaspis irregularis, Ruhrdt.

Uganda. Two eggs with nearly fully developed embryos were obtained; the species is therefore oviparous. The eggs are elongate, subcylindrical, of large size, nearly 2 inches long, enclosing an embryo 9 inches long. Scales in 23 series.

Pyxicephalus adpersus, var.

Ugogo. Skin of a very large example: see above, p. 526.

Rappia viridiflava, Dum. Bibr.

Uganda.

Rappia marmorata, Rapp.

Uganda.

III.—REPTILES COLLECTED BY MR. F. J. JACKSON.

Mabouia varia, Ptrs.

Two specimens from Mount Elgon, alt. 6000–7000 feet.

Chamaleon biteniatus.

Several specimens from Mount Elgon, 6000–7000 feet.

Chlorophis neglectus, Ptrs.

One specimen from Witu.

CHLOROPHIS and PHILOTHAMNUS (*Ahetulla*).

Adopting the limits and names of these two genera as proposed by Mr. Boulenger in Cat. Snakes, vol. i., I

modify the synopsis of the species, given by me in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1863, xi. p. 283, thus:—

- I. The subcaudal scutes without lateral keels: *CHLOROPHIS*.
- A. Ventral scutes not keeled.
1. Three labial shields (the fourth, fifth, and sixth) enter the orbit.
 - a. Ventral scutes 151–158.
 - α. Uniform green; each scale with a white basal spot *C. Emini*, Gthr.
 - β. Back with black cross bands; scales without white spots *C. Güntheri*, Pfeff.
 - b. Ventral scutes 180 *C. gracillimus*, Gthr.
 2. Three labial shields (the third, fourth, and fifth) enter the orbit *C. ornatus*, Boc.
 3. Two labial shields enter the orbit *C. hoplogaster*, Gthr.
- B. Ventral scutes keeled.
1. Anal single *C. heterodermus*, Hallow.
 2. Anal double.
 - a. Upper labials nine, three entering the orbit.
 - α. Fore part of the body uniform green. *C. irregularis*, Leach.
 - β. Fore part of the body barred with black *C. shirana*, Gthr.
 - b. Upper labials eight, two entering the orbit.
 - α. The fourth and fifth enter the orbit.
 - aa. One anterior temporal *C. neglectus*, Ptrs.
 - bb. Two anterior temporals *C. natalensis*, Smith.
 - β. The fifth and sixth enter the orbit. *C. angolensis*, Bocage.
 - c. Upper labials eight (seven), three entering the orbit *C. heterolepidotus*, Gthr.
- II. The subcaudal scutes with lateral keels: *PHILOTHAMNUS*. (Upper labials nine in all species known.)
- A. Scales in fifteen rows.
1. Three labials entering the orbit.
 - a. Two anterior temporals *P. semivariegatus*, Smith.
 - b. One anterior temporal.
 - α. Uniform green.
 - aa. Ventrals 164 *P. nitidus*, Gthr.
 - bb. Ventrals 207–219 *P. thomensis*, Boc.
 - β. A brown vertebral stripe *P. dorsalis*, Bocage.
 2. Two labials entering the orbit.
 - α. Ventrals 169–173 *P. Kirkii*, Gthr.
 - β. Ventrals 196 *P. Bocagii*, Gthr.
- B. Scales in thirteen rows. *P. Girardi*, Boc.

Thrasops Jacksonii, sp. n.

One specimen from Kavirondo.

Scales in nineteen rows, keeled, in transverse, scarcely oblique series, those of the median row being somewhat larger.

Upper labials eight, the fourth and fifth entering the orbit. Loreal nearly as high as long. The single anteorcular just reaches the vertical, which is nearly as large as an occipital, very broad in front and narrow behind. Three postoculars. Temporals 1 + 1, the posterior twice as large as the anterior. Ventrals 195. Anal divided. Subcaudals 146. Entirely black.

Entire length 65 inches, of which the tail takes 20.

Dendraspis Welwitschii, Gthr.*

One specimen from Kavirondo; it differs somewhat in coloration from the type; the skin between the scales is black, but the scales themselves have no black tips; tail and hindmost part of the trunk black.

Causus rhombeatus, Wagl.

Common at Kavirondo.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

Fig. A. *Chamaleon Elliotti*.

Fig. B. *Chamæsaura tenuior* (head).

Fig. C. *Elapsoidea Guentheri*.

LXIV.—On a special Mountain Race of the Plantain Squirrel from Mount Dulit, E. Sarawak. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

DURING the past four or five years Mr. Charles Hose has repeatedly drawn my attention to the difference in size and general appearance presented by the specimens of *Sciurus notatus* obtained on Mount Dulit above 3000 feet from those got on the lowlands; but I have hitherto not ventured to describe them, on account of the known variability of the members of this group. However, the entire identity with each other of the five specimens taken at 3000 to 4000 feet, and their great difference from all the lowland ones, induces me now to describe the form, although the presence of one specimen somewhat intermediate in character from an inter-

* Of *Dendraspis intermedia*, Gthr., the British Museum has received specimens from Kilifi (G. D. Trevor Rope, Esq.) and from Tavita (Keith Anstruther, Esq.).